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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. -The British team of twelve riflemen to compete in the international match which begins to-day has been selected; the Irish team won the Riche shield yesterday over the English and Scorch teams. == It is thought that the Anglo-Prench trouble over the Tamatave affeir will be settled amicanly. == There were sixty-eight deaths from cholera in Cairo Wednesday; it is rumored that the disease has appeared in Trieste. Twenty-seven bodies were taken from the steamer Dupline in the Clyde yesterday. === The crops in Prussia promise weil. = A daughter of D. J. Murphy, of Sau Francisco, was married yesterday in London to Sir

Michael Wolselev, Bart. DOMESTIC .- The strike of the telegraph operators yederday was general; at most points the Western 'aion Company still continues to transact business with largely reduced forces; trade at the Exchanges was stopped at Chicago and other places. The Virginia Repu dican State Central Committee yesterday approved the action of Mr. Dezendorf in resisting Mahone and adopted a strong Blaine resolution. === The treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America is a defaulter and a fugitive. == Reports show that the condition of New-England crops is good. === The body of "Tom Thumb" was barred yesterday at Bridgepart, Coan. == The Treasury Department has issued a circular regarding the official numbers and signal letters of American merchant vessels, The steel mill at Bethlebem, Penn., has been re opened under guard. - Preparations have been made at Albany for the removal of the State Libraries = Patrick Claucey, a raftsman, was found dead at Buffalo. - Governor Cleveland reviewed the 9th Regiment at the State Camp.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The strike of the tele graph operators took place yesterday; were affected except the companies Bankers and Merchants'; the Western Union did a good deal of business. === An extensive fire on the Brooklyn water front caused a loss of two lives certainly, and possibly of several more, and destroyed property worth half a million dollars. === Fifteen eigar factories slosed their doors, \_\_\_\_ Inconstant, Reveller, Renegade, Brunswick, Bancroft and Charlemagne won the Monmouth Park races. railroad conference settlements under the Chicago pool were agreed upon. The Sinking Fund Commission heard arguments against a plan to improve the East River water-front. === An attempt was made to remove Inspector Esterbrook's chief clerk. —— Deois Kearney was challenged by Wong Chin Foo. —— Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (412t2 grains), 82.37 cents. = Stocks were moderately active and weak and later partially recovered and closed unsettled.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and fair weather with slight change in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77°; lowest, 64°; average, 69½°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trat ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them. postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed us often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

There is no reason to doubt that the American Rifle Team will give a good account of themselves in the International Rifle Match which begins to-day. The Irish were the victors in the contest for the Elcho shield yesterday, but the score made will not depress the Americans.

Even the much abused Chinaman has taken the true measure of Denis Kearney. A representative of the race which the hoodlum here has so long traduced challenged the braggart to mortal combat and he declined. Had the Chinaman taken that course in the beginning the country would have been saved the infliction of the Sand-Lot orator.

If their State Central Committee rightly represents the Republicans of Virginia, they do not favor any coalition with Readjusters. Mr. Mahone has done little to commend himself to Republicans, though the Readjusters are an improvement over the Bourbons. The support they have given the public-school system has been beneficial to the State, but it offers no reason, in the estimation of the State Committee, why Republicans should not adhere to their own party.

The intolerance of trades unions has been the cause of a vast deal of unnecessary suffering and loss to workingmen. There were two conspicuous instances of this foolishness in the city yesterday-the telegraph operators and the eigar-makers. The general supposition is that the telegraph operators are the more intelligent of the two kinds of workingmen. but they showed the least sense in this instance. They went out of their own accord, while the 7,000 cigar-makers were locked out. It is doubtful if a cigar manufacturer has any moral right to lock out an employe because some other firm has a strike on hand. This is following too much in the track of the trades unions. But the cigar-makers who struck in the first place had neither sense nor justice on their side.

Before adopting the plan presented to it by the Dock Board, for the improvement of the East River water front, the Sinking Fund Commis sion should give the matter serious consideration. It is a fair illustration of the methods of our city government that an improvement of this extensive character, which will probably cost the city \$20,000,000, awakens the atteation of only a tew interested persons. It requires no legislation to carry it out other than the consent of half a dozen city officials. But the new aqueduct, which will cost no more money, and may not impose half so great a burden upon the taxpavers, was the subject of mass-meetings and of years of agitation and legislation. The attention of the majority of our public-spirited citizens was directed to the selection of the proper persons for Aqueduct

Commissioners, but the same persons pay no heed to the selection of Dock Commissioners. And yet the Dock Board may spend just as much money as the Aqueduct Commission; and that without any similar safeguards being thrown about it. A large percentage of the vessels doing business in this port have to load away from the wharves of this city, which is evidence enough of the need of improvement in the water front; but it is a question of too great importance to the taxpayers to be passed over lightly to the care of the Dock Board-

The disastrous fire, attended with loss of life, on the Brooklyn water-front yesterday ought to serve as a lesson in this city. There is greater danger here from such a fire than in Brooklyn, owing to the number of wooden sheds and piers, filled with inflammable material, strung along the water-front of this city. Thanks to the efficiency of the Fire Department, and the watchful care of steamship officers, the oftrepeated predictions in regard to a destructive fire from that cause in New-York have not been fulfilled. It would be a fortunate thing it the danger were removed.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE. If the Brotherhood of Telegraph Operators had complied with the requirements of their own constitution it is probable that the present strike would have been averted. One of the provisions of that document is that " no strike can be instituted until after all attempts at arbitration have failed." If the telegraph operators have substantial grievances, there is no doubt that a fair presentation of their case would meet with considerate treatment by the managers of the various telegraph companies. But the course pursued by the operators has been reckless and unwise, and in direct antagonism to the constitution of their association. Instead of making an attempt at arbitration, they practically closed the door against it.

Nothing had been heard of the strikers' grievances until within a tew days. No general complaint had been made, or petitions for redress seat to the officers of the telegraph companies; at least so far as the public has been informed. But suddenly a committee of strangers, representing a secret association, waits upon the telegraph officials and makes a demand the practical effect of which would be to increase the pay of all employes from 76 to 90 per cent. It is estimated that it would cost the Western Union Company alone \$1,500,000 annually. The telegraph companies failing to comply with the demand in forty-eight hours a general strike is ordered.

Was that an attempt at arbitration ! No intelligent operator will assert that it was. No course was left open to the telegraph companies but to refuse to accede to extravagant demands. If a committee of strangers, representing an oath-bound secret society, can suddenly walk into the office of a telegraph or any other company, and make such unreasonable demands and enforce compliance therewith, without allowing time for investigation or to arrange the business of the company to meet the new burdens imposed upon it, then there will have to be an enure change in the methods of transacting business. The telegraph companies could not afford, in the public interest, to grant the demands of the Brotherhood of Telegraph Operators, even if there were more justice in them than appears to be the case. No doubt some of the concessions asked by the men, such as extra pay for Sunday work, would have been granted by the telegraph companies if properly laid before them. But as a whole, the demand of the operators was upreasonable, and was especially objectionable in the way that it was presented. There is nothing in the condition of business to warrant such a large advance in wages, and the strikers will undoubtedly soon be convinced of the fact.

surious Strikes are a poor way of settling labor disputes, and without public sympathy rarely succeed. In the present case the telegraph operators have made a footish mistake which they will no doubt long regret.

THE SANGUINE ENGINEER. M. de Lesseps's cheeriness of disposition is as conspicuous in his new as it was in his old enterprise. The Suez Isthmus could not have been pierced, if he had merely been an engineer of original genius. The most termidable barriers to the progress of his work were not those offered by nature. He had to overcome the inertia of capital, the prejudices and distrust of the commercial world, the listlessness and indifference of Eastern sovereigns, the rivalries of nations, and the complications of diplomacy. He could not have carried his project to a successful close if he had not pessessed inexhaustible resources of patience, confidence and amiability. During the protracted period intervening between the formation of the company and the completion of the waterway M. de Lesseps never lost either his courage or his temper, carrying about with him the lightest heart in Europe, even when English engineers were demonstrating the impracticability of his plans and German statisticians were predicting that the canal could not be made to pay during the present century. The engineer's temper has been impaired by the infirmities of age and the exasperating conduct of the British staff during the Egyptian campaign, but that comfortable spirit of optimism which was so serviceable in the greatest struggle of his life has not deserted

The hopefulness of M. de Lesseps finds a characteristic expression in the report to the shareowners of the Panama Canal made this week. He sees no reason to revise his calculations respecting the practicability and cost of the proposed waterway, and predicts that the work will be completed within tive years. The engineering difficulties, he is confident, can be easily surmounted, and no international complications can arise. He takes a most encouraxing view of the "sentiment of equity prevailing among the Americans." He records a change of public feeling in the United States as the outcome of the co-operation of American contractors, by which the prejudices existing in certain centres against the construction of the canal have been dispelled. He refers, we suppose, to the fact that some big dredgingmachines have been built in this country for work on the canal, and that one or two New-York firms are interested in the company's contracts. It is a slender foundation on which to ground a deliberate statement respecting a favorable change in American sentiment. A man with an inelastic nature would not have regarded the employment of American-made dredging-machines and patent excavators in the preliminary work of the canal as a sign of the growth of a "sentiment of equity" inducing immediate recognition of "the removal of a material obstacle to beneficial progress." But M. de Lessens has an expansive imagination that responds quickly to his hopes. The

freshness of his nature can never grow stale.

It will not do, however, for Americans to

Very possibly the canal will be built, not within five or even ten years, but at some perio !. The international aspects of the case will have to be faced at the end, if not at the beginning. It will be prudent and statesmanline for the Government to dispose of this canal question in its earliest stages-to frame a policy that will be in accordance with the traditions of American diplomacy, to proclaim it boldly, and to abide by it.

BIGGER FIGURES, OR LESS BRAG. A few days ago The Sun, in the course of a eulogy upon Democracy as an exponent of economy, stated that the Democratic Congress of 1875-'76 effected a saving of thirty mulion dollars. The Democratic National Convention of 1876 declared in its platform that that Congress had saved forty million dollars. The Sun is doubtless prepared to support "the old ticket," but it certainly cannot support the old platform, which, according to its own figures, was a fraud to the extent of ten million dollars, or one-fourth the claim.

But did The Sun give the correct figures ! Did that Congress of 1875-'76 save thirty million dollars or any sum near thirty millions? We argued that it did not ; that a large portion of its alleged retrenchment was bogus and was proved to be bogus by the deficiency oills that came following after. We argued, too, that another portion of the retreachment was illegitimate, since it was brought about at the expense of the necessary public service, by reducing the Army, by stopping the fast mail, by suspending work on necessary public buildings, by cutting off the appropriations for the Federal Courts. The Sun avoids both these points, contenting itself with reproducing the appropriation figures for a term of years. In regard to these figures it is only necessary to remark that, if they are trust worthy, then The Sun's assertion that the Congress of 1875-76 saved thirty million dollars " for the same items as compared with the previous year," is almost as wild as that of the Democratic National Convention. The Republicans controlled the appropriations for 1876; the Democratic Congress of 1875-'76 the appropriations for 1877. The Sun gives the appropriations for those vears as follows:

1876..... 1877..... "We congratulate the country,' said the National Democratic platform of 1876, " apon the bonesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress "which has reduced the public expenditures forty million gollars a year." The Sun reduces this reduction to thirty millions and then presents as proof a table of figures which makes the reduction fourteen miltion six hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars!

A customer one day walked out of a grocery in Connecticut with a codfish concealed be neath his waistcoat for which he had not paid. The tail of the fish came below the waistcoat and led to his detection. "Let me advise you, said a thoughtful friend of the malefactor, "that the next time you either steal a shorter fish or wear a longer vest." Our neighbor must either print bigger figures or make a smaller brag concerning the economy of the Congress of 1875-'76.

MARION COUNTY'S "BEST CITIZENS," The situation in Marion County, Texas, which has lately been reported to the Department of Justice, and which both the Attorney-General and the public at large seem to be regarding with such composure, is quite as serious as many that have excited the North in former years. The reports come from agents of the Department and from private citizens, and while they are not, of course, conclusive evidence-especially as the manes of writers are not made public for fear violence would be done them by "the best citizens" of Marion County-they make out a prima facie case. The object of the "best citizens" is to prevent a trial of the Marion County election cases In the meantime, public business suffers next fall. As one means to this end, ex-Judge slight inconvenience, but that will not long Hanghn, who was identified with the prosecution, was murdered at night on his way The account that is now given of the murderthe men forcing him to his knees, striking matches to look at his face and see if they had the right man, and then shooting him in cold blood in spite of his appeals to be spared for the sake of his wife and child-is as dramatic as anything in "The Fool's Errand." The attempt has been made to explain the marder on the ground that it was an act of jealous revenge by a negro, and the widow has made a statement taking this view of the murder. We are inclined to think that this little circumstance gees further to prove that there is a reign of terror in Marion County, as it is alleged, than any other which has been brought to view. If the charge against the murdered man were true, it is almost incrediale that his wife, who had been living with him as a wife, should make it. If she was the first to blacken the memory of her husband, who had just been brought to their home and laid dead at her feet, she is certainly an exception among women. It seems far more probable, as the reports from that region say, that the wite was threatened and frightened into supporting the charge, and the fact, if it is so, is a picture in itself of the state of that community. After this it would be easy to believe that the life of the United States District-Attorney for that district is not safe except so long as he remains passive in the election cases; that a citizeus' committee, with which the law officers are in full sympathy, carries on the rule of terror there; and that there are even extravagant threats that the United States Court shall not be held. The suggestion has been honestly made, by some who doubted the truth of these stories, that it seemed strange that the trouble should have been taken to commit a murder when it was so easy to accomplish the same end by "fixing? a jury. But it must be remembered that murder is surer, and furnishes more amusement to

a certain c ass of the " boys." It is said that the Attorney-General has returned no answer to the appeals for instructions and aid that have been made to him, in part by his own subordinates. There is not much that he can do at tais time. If the State of Texas will not punish ex-Judge Haughu's murderers, the United States Government cannot compel it to do so. But the Government can make it clearly understood that it will proscente offences against the Federal election daws fearlessly and energetically. It cannot shirk this duty because ruffians in Texas may conspire to prevent conviction.

AS TO SUICIDE.

If Mr. J. C. Nobles, who lately announced with perhaps unnecessary ceremony his desperate purpose to make way with himself, and subsequently changed his mind, has sufficiently recovered his mental composure to be able to bear a grain or two of wholesome truth without being driven thereby to the corner deng store for strychnine or the nearest ferry for an introduction to Charon, THE TRIBUNE would like to say something about the snicide business which, to persons contemplating that manner of egress, may seem harsh and unfeeling. And in order to temper the wind to the

take too nonchalant a view of M. de Lesseps's stages, beginning with the expression of our cheerful reports to the Panama shareholders. profound conviction that the man who, after making up his mind to go over to the majority, deliberately sits down and writes a letter about it, as though it was a matter of considerable consequence, is an ass. A very distinct and unmistakable ass if, after interrupting the business of the world with his wildly waved farewell, he goes on and does it; and a very phenomenal ass if, after drawing attention to himself and promising his tellow-men a sensation, he decides upon the whole not to do it, but to stay with us long ennogh to rend his own obituary. In saying this we have no wish to be unkind or uncharitable toward those of our fellow-men who are so tired of the society of mankind as to be anxious to harry into the hereafter. We are only stating, perhaps with coldness, but we believe with truth, a concrete fact. And our self-killing friends themselves must contess that they can make no serious claim for charitable consideration upon those whom, by the very act of suicide, they adjudge incompetent to make the social life of the world tolerable. They defv our worst judgment when they fly into the outer to escape association with us. There are suicides and suicides; some of

them not wholly lacking in dignity, not totally and irretrievably absurd. History is not unadorned by some such instances. The crowning act in the career of Julias, though it may have seemed ridiculous to the utilitarian age in which be lived, and to his contemporaries, who saw only that he sped himself out at a time when he had at least thirty pieces to live on, has gained in the perspective and seems now quite creditable to him. Cleopatra and Mark Antony took themselves off in a way that, when centrasted with the sensuous careers that immediately preceded their exit, seems almost heroic. But we do not read that either of them left sentimental letters behind, or directions for the coroner, though poets have crammed literature with that sort of thing for them ever since. Really, however, there is no dignity, nor seldom any decency, in suicide, whatever of charitable consideration time and the de mortuis sentiment may impart to it. It is at the best cowardly desertion of the ranks in presence of the enemy. It is insanity, of course, always. But always, it must be observed, the insanity of personal vanity; of overweening egotism. And the most insufferable egotism and vanity of all is that which poses itself before plunging; which writes letters for publication, indulges itself in auto-obituaries, and chuckles over the sensation it intends to create. Abnormal selfconsciousness is the root of all suicides as it is of most insanity. But there are degrees of self-consciousness, and we may find instances of suicide in which the overpowering self-consciousness that led to it taxes our sympathy though it cannot command our respect.

It is laid down as a general rule that the act of suicide is proof of insanity. It is equally true that morbid self-consciousness is at the bottom of all self-killing as it is of most insanity. This kind of vanity is bad enough when it carries out its self-destroying purpose; it is worse, more ridiculous and absurd, when it poses for the plunge, makes its farewells, insults society by the open expression of its desire to flee away and be rid of association with it, and then having enjoyed the sensation and the notoriety calmly rehabilitates itself and etays. It is not our business to advise people contemplating suicide as to the manner of their taking off, but we may at least say that there are degrees of foolishness in it, and that the foolishness most of all to be avoided is that of writing sentimental farewells. If you are tired of this world and the company it affords, don't waste time writing adieus to it : arrange your affairs calmly and deliberately, and do your utmost dreadfulness on yourself with as little fuss as possible. As to Mr. Nobles, whose remarkable behavior has incited these remarks, it need only be said that the chance is left him to do something in the world to justify him in changing his mind. And we hope he will do it, though we confess we have grave doubts of it.

The impression seems to be gaining ground in Onio that Judge Houdly is a most capital campaign speaker-for the other side.

Speaker Chapin has just been presented with a life-sized portrait of himself. Some months since the Speaker was presented with a "bust" of his political ambition. The presentation of the bust took place simultaneously, with the discovery by the people of his pronounced taste for public furniture.

"We have, as you are aware," says Mayor Swinpurne to the Albany Common Council in the course of a message addressed to that body, " a prospect of largely increased and very excessive taxation, very much larger than was ever known before to any well-governed people." Albany is a Democratic city by a large majority. Turn the rascale

Mr. Dana insists that Mr. Tilden cannot and will not be the Democratic candidate, and cannot see how any "intelligent" man can think differently. Mr. Tilden's "friend" who emitted an interview the other day thought differently, and while his voice was not identified, his hands were the hands of the Esan of Greystone himself. Another Demceratic editor about the same time talked with Mr. Triden and got the impression that a nomination would be accepted. If part of Mr. Tildeu's friends were convinced that he would not take it, and the rest believ d he would, and went to work for it, he would be in a position to take it, if it came along, and to say he never wanted it, if it didn't. It is just possible that this state of things might not be distressing to Mr. Tilden.

The Boston Advertiser demonstrates that the weirdly able interrogatory lyric beginning, "Pray, why should I, a little lad,"

was not composed by President Arthur. The Adrectiser distinctly lays the blame upon the Rev. T. M. Harris, of Dorchester, Mass. Of course if it had turned out that their Chief Magistrate had written it, the American people in the exercise of a characteristic magnanimity had determined to place the d ed to the account of his boyish inexperience and consequent reckless folly, and never to twit him of it. All the same it is a great relief for them to b sored that he did not do it. It is now in order for the Rev. Mr. Harris to show that the attempt to fasten the poem upon him is simply a nefarious plot to advance the cause of infidelity by breaking down another minister.

The announcement that Chief-Justice Waite's injuries are not serious will be heard with general gratification. After nearly ten years on the bench a service as long as that of his predecessor, Mr. Chase, Mr. Warte stands high-very high-in the opinion not only of the profession but of the country. He has shown himself able as well as conscientions and painstaking, and his habits of in-dustry have resulted in a rapid dispatch of such business as the Chief-Justice can personally control. The fact which has made the strongest im pression upon the country, however, is that he is entirely devoted o the work of his great position. His positive and unmistakable retusal to allow his name to be considered in connection with the Pres ldency, which brought the discussion to a dead halt, did a patriotic service in discouraging the officious tendency to make Presidential candidates out of Supreme Court Judges, whether they will or

And now Mr. Cox threatens his party. "If I se no prospect of promotion," he says in the course of a conversation on his Speakership prospects, "1 shall drop out of the House at the end of my presshorn lamb, we approach the subject by easy ent term." This variety of revenge is not new.

Our caudidate should reflect, then surely no will reousider. "If you don't hanl me up faster," exclaimed the Irishman who had fallen down a well to those who were at work rescuing him, " by jabers but I'll be after cutting the rope."

The Rev. Dr. E. Wentworth, in an interesting paper before the Regents' Convocation the other day, described the ays em of public examinations for degrees in China which he had observed, and was led to surgest a way in which degrees could be made more valuable in this State. The diploma of the Board of Regents now opens the door for the graduate of any high school or academy into any college of the State. This system, he suggests, could be extended so that the twenty-two colleges composing the University shall co-operate in their annual examinations for graduations, the graduate thus receiving a diploma from his home college which shall have the sanction also of the University. Then a three years' course of study could be fixed for those who aspired to the degree of Master of Arts, examination papers could be distributed toall the colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts be invited to make the trial. With a high standard and thorough examinations, Dr. Wentworth thinks the graduates of this course would stand highest of any in the collegiate world. He would also submit all suggestions of honorary degrees to a senate made up from the Board of Regerts and the college facul-

PERSONAL.

The late Professor Edwards's valuable law library has been presented by his family to the Albany Law School.

Mr. Barpum was in Montreal when be heard of "Tom Thumb's" death, and immediately telegraphed to the widow: "Dear Lavinia: Yourself and family have my warmest sympathies. Death is as much a part of the Divine plan as birth. The Heavenly Father finally overcomes all evil with good. His will be done."

M. Sibinakoff, undannted by failure and not dis heartened by loss, is making another attempt to open the great rivers of Siberia to European com merce. He has just sent three well-equipped vessels to Novaia Zemlia, where a colony of observa-tion will be left, and thence to Port Dickson and Yeneseisk.

A private letter just received from London contains the fo lowing: "Among many celebrities at a recent afternoon party at Mr. Charles Dickens's, appeared Mrs. Keeley, the famous actress at whom our grandfathers stared when she cut her hair 'to the bone' to play Jack Sheppard in dear old Harrison Ainsworth's drama at the Adelphi Theatre some five and forty years ago. She is as graceful in ges-ture and piquant in manner as can be dreamt of." "There are many men " said said Representative

Culbertson, of Kentucky, the other evening, "who can take deliberate aim and make a fine shot with a pistol; but to draw, fire at once, and but the mark is an entirely different matter. We practice that a great deal down in Kentucky." "How !" some one "Why," said the statesman, "we commence when we are boys. When I was a boy we used to go out, stand back to the mark, and then turn and fire instantly; and we became so expert that we could hit every time." "How large was the mark!" "Oh, it was a plank cut out the size of an ordinary man."

Not long before his assassination, Czar Alexander II. expressed a desire to meet the Comte de Chambord, and sent him, by a distinguished messenger, an autograph letter to that effect, saying: "I am Emperor and you are King. Each of us may advance balf way to meet the other." The Comte de Chambord read the letter thoughtfully, then rose and said to the envoy who had brought it: "If His Majesty the Emperor comes to see me in my house be will be cordially and royally entertained; but I cannot go out of my house to meet him. It would," he added, resuming his seat, "be against tradition for a King of France to go out of his way for any other sovereign."

"The son of Mrs. Vielé, of New-York," says The American Register (Paris), "has just been graduated, at the age of nineteen, at the College Stanislas, having passed his examinations of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science at the Sorbonna. During the cleven years of his college course at Stanislas young Vielé has yearly carried off the honors of his class. This year he stood first in philosophy, mathematics, Greek poetry and German; second in Latin and French composition, and among the four first in fencing, horsemanship and military drift. He intends devoting six years to the study of law at the Panthéon at Paris, at Heidelberg and in England." Rochefort is conducting his paper, L'Intransigeant,

uccessfully, but he devotes little attention to it. Most of his time he spends in artists' studios, at the races, or in the company of his friends. He never plays cards in public, and has a horror of gambling. After dinner, at about 9 o'clock, he goes to his study at the top of his house to write his dail article. This study is a large, sombre and scantily furnished room. But adjoining it is an artist's studio, where M. Rochefort has placed his famous Persian ambassador's bed, a splendid piece of artistic furniture. The editor contemplates this, and then, if it lais to inspire him with a topic, he turns to the window and gazes out upon a landscape of roofs and chimney tops. When at last he finds a topic he writes rapidly and easily, on large sheets of paper, and within an hour sends the finished article to the printing office. At midnight he goes to correct the proofs, see s the paper made ready for the press, and then goes home and to bed, to give no thought to his profession until late the next evening.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- Governor Foster and ex-Speaker Keifer are in Washington on business con-nected with the Internal Revenue service in Ohio.

GENERAL NOTES

The ergotine prepared by a firm of manufac turing chemists in Dresden and containing the notive principle of ergot of tye, is said to be the most costly pharmaceutical preparation in the market. Its price in Germany is about \$3 50 a grain.

The first strawberries sold in Paris are hab-

tually known as " English" and it is said that they ar all descendants from the slips which the Princess Vic toria sent to Louis Philippe in return for some Mexican paulonius which that monarch had courteously bestowed

A disagreeable sensation has been created in Montreal by the publication of the Government's analysis of the sods water sold there. Most of the sample were found to be dangerously impregnated with copper and lead. Toronto soda water was found to be of so what better quality. Of course the quantity of copper

A bald-headed man of genius has invented a rocking-chair which now rocks in the office of the Arl ing on Hotel at Asbury Park. Two iron rods, one or either side, run up the back of the chair, and enrying slightly forward terminate at points about two fee above the occupant's head. Between them is suspended on pivots a square of sheet from which swings backward and forward with the motion of the chair, producing a delightful breeze and at the same time keeping flies at a respectful distance.

A singular sequence of events is reported from Coxsackie. Mrs. William Thacher arose on Monday night to get a drink of water, and stopping a moment to look at her haby, asleep as she supposed in its cradle, discovered that the child was dead. Her screams awoke Mrs. Mary Walsh, a neighbor, who supposing that Mr. Thacher was keeping up his reputation as a wifebeater, ran to her window in great sgitation and called for help. A moment later she fell back upon the floor end of heart disease

A convention of the Boynton family has been alled to meet in Newburyport, Mass. on August 14. The Boyntons are such a remarkably prolific race that if any considerable proportion of them should attend the comng reunion a score of new hotels would be necessary for their accommodation. They are likewise amazingly long-lived. Dr. John Faruham Boynton, of Syracuse who is an enthusiastic genealogist, declares that the records of the past five generations show the average age to be more than eighty years. They are all aprung from John and William Eoynton, who came from Yark-shire in 1633 and settled in Rowiey, Mass. William is supposed to have been the first professional schoolmaster regularly employed in the colony.

A private letter from an Englishman, just received in this city, discourses as follows about the Irying banquet: "No more splendid tribute was ever paid to a clever actor, a liberal manager and a coerteous and kindly gentleman. And, I may add, hever was a more internal dinner given to man or beast than the diabolica tood served at St. James's Hall. 'Oh! for one hou rith Delmonico!" was the aspiration of this writer. The question passed around the improperly crowded tables was: 'Where are you going to sap t' I betook me with some friends, American and English, to a snug clab near Covent Garden, and greatly enjoyed kidneys and other luxuries washed down with 'the Boy.' The speech-making prize was wen easily by the American Minister, misking prize was won easily by the American Min

greatly beloved here by everybody. This is universcknowledged, and the enthississ with which every mention of America was received gave great delight in my transatiantic friends. The Lord Chief-Justine's re-marks were considered very ramibling and ill-informed, and Mr. Towie was not listened to with much more pleas-are han Professor Tyndail. We were all gird to best Mr. Lowell respond for 'Literature, and entimed Tyn-dail's dreary stuff as a representative of 'Science', but it was thought a little droit that a delightful Dutchman, Mr. Alma Tudema, should reply for 'Art' shen an Eng-lishman like John Everett Millals was present."

TOWN TALK.

PERSONAL, THEATRIGAL AND PRACTICAL. THE NEW THEATRICAL ENTERPRISE. - The Vandeville Theatre, recently spoken of in the column of "Town Talk," is an enterprise of Mr. James Barton, Mr. C. A. Conever and some other gentlemen, which gives every promise of success. Mr. Cheever, of the New York Heleing and Packing Company, however, is in no way ton ed with it.

THE TOWERS OF THE CITY .- " I noticed in the Town Talk of THE TRIBUNE," said a well-known architect the city, "an allusion to the fact that the towers on the new buildings now going up are being stillized for cieraors. But they are not being thereby in any way distaared. Many of them are very graceful; that of the Fred ured. Many of them are very graceful; that of the Fractuce Exchange, for instance. The Tai Exc's is a fine copy of one of the most beautiful towers in Florence. But do you know that New York City ought to be famous for the beauty of its many church towers! Age is not absolutely essential to grace in architecture. Make a point of observing the church towers of this city and you will fine quite a study in them. Do not approach so near as to be able to see the material of which they are constructed, out from some elevated position study the outlines, and you will discover many httperts unnetted beauties in our modern caurch architecture." Subse quent observation led to the conclusion tout the towers of the more recently built ap-town churches are mor graceful in design than those of the older ones.

HIGH-SOUNDING TITLES .- "To what base uses we may come," etc. The "Manleson Opera Company" at sara toga is not that of the late Colonel of the Academy, but is managed by his son, Charles Mapleson (ausband of the dancer Cavatlazzi), who had the lobby privileges of selling flowers, faus and librettos during the last season. Over the cutrance of a large circus tent in Brooklys is the announcement in the burgest possible of glaring letters that the "Grau Opera Company" is giving sawdus versions of "Pinafore" and the "Piratos" at 10 cents admission, with a museum and a wigwam of live wind indians thrown in for good measure.

TOO MUCH CARE MISAPPLIED .- "There is such a thing," said a lawyer who has no method of his own, as being too metho ilea. I have heard of two curious diustrations of being too careful of one's papers. General Lovell H. Roussont ded suddenly in 1869 in Sectoricans, white in command of the District of Louisians, leaving a widow and an unmarried daughter. A few weeks later Senator Duniel W. Voorheas, one of his old friends, found by accident a policy of life insurance for \$15,000 on Rensseau's life which was only a year old, and the second premium was not due when General died. The Senator secured the money for the widow. It appeared that Rouseesu had hastily taken out this policy on being ordered, the year before, to Alasta to receive that territory from the Russian Governor. It now turns out that Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. had been given the privilege of scal-fur nunting in Alaska, and the Tycoon,' as President Johnson was called by min intimates, had insisted that Rousseau should be 'taken care of.' Papers were executed by which as interest for Rousseau's fam ly was secured and place i in the hands of a third party. Huscainson died recently, and in settling up his affairs these papers have come to light after being hidden for fifteen years; and the widow is now in Washington looking after her claim. The find will probably turn out to be a rich one, as the company has been prosperous."

WILLIAM PAGE'S PICTURES.-The false rumor of the serious illness of William Page, the arrist, has served to reveal the fact that he has been for a long time in seclusion, taking needed rest at his old home on States Island. He is now seventy-two years of age and bas done little work in a long time. Inquiry was made of a dealer recently as to the fate of two of his most-taikedabout though not his best-known pictures-the " Head of Christ," for which Theodore Tilton sat, and the "Ve nus," for which Mrs. Page was the model. The "Head" is supposed to belong still to filton. The last seen of the "Venus" was its exhibition a few years ago to a salesroom on Broadway above Twenty-seventh-st. A fee of 25 cents was charged. The painting was inveiled Venus, by Wilmam Page," but admiring visitors were confidentially informed that it was also a "Portrait of Mrs. Peter B. Sweeny." It will be remembered that after ber separation from the artest Mrs. Page married "Brains" Sweeny, of the Tweed Ring. She still lives with the distinguished exile in Paris. An impression prevails that the "Venus" was injured in the tire at Miss Gibbons's place a few years ago.

Mr. Randall has made no boasts during the campaign for the Speakership and only recently expressed confidence in his election. This dignified statemout, however, is characterized by The Louisville Conrier-Journal as "blaff" and as a "bombastic asa newspaper that tried for a long time to drive Mr. Ben dall off the track for the Speakership, and after finding that that did not avail, undertook to dose him with taffy. As the taffy excited only contempt, The Courter-Journal in a apparently decided to renew its old game of builting.

The certainty of harmony in the Republican party in Pennsylvania has taken all the spirit out of the ocracy apparently. Their State Convention will meet in a few days, but there is little interest shown in what platform it will adopt or what ticket it will nominate. The party by its listlessn as seems to admit that it is doomed to defeat and that there is no use of making an effort. No one seems to be striving to get a place of the ticket or to influence the convention in any way. Apparently Pennsylvania has taken M., Watterson's ad-vice and gone "to the devil," so far as the Democracy is concerned.

The Iowa Democrats came out flat-footed for free trade. Their platform is the only Democratic one adopted this year which does not dodge the tariff. They have invited a number of prominent men in the party to aid them in the canvass and a belief is expressed that most of them will access. Among them are Governer Glick, of Kansas; McDonald and dendricks, of Indians, and Springer, of lilinois, it will on interesting to tote how sichonald will manage to balance himself on the lariff plank of the platform in case he really does take part in the lowa canvass. But as for Springer, als remarks will excite nothing but ridicule now that he has run away from a tariff decode at his own home.

Butler's canvass for the next Governorship of Massacuteetts can probably be dated from this week. 200,000 copies of his argument before the Tewksbury investigating committee are to be distributed at once by the Demogratic State Committee. This is no doubt a distinct notice that Butler is to be the next Democrati candidate and of the issue upon which he will make the canvass. The R-publicans express no misgivings at this carry beginning of the figur. They will suffer much less than Butler from a thopough discussion of all 186 issues involved in the electron of this year. In a last campaign there will be little opportunity for Batle befog the voters, and unless he can do this his chan-succeeding is sain, indeed.

From present indications the Ohio Democracy will have to appoint a committee on Judge Hoadly's mouth before the campaign is many weeks older. He not had to be followed up by an explanation. He had earned a little discretion already, if reports are correct After one of his recent efforts he requested the privilege of revising his speech and kept it two days octors he returned it. It with be an inspiring speciale for the Democrats in Ohio to see tour candidate for the Oemocrats in Ohio to see tour candidate for the Governossap appear on the platform planted on one side with an assistant holding a cnoke-pear and on the olsef side wite another assistant wielding a huge piece of crasing rubber.

THE TARIFF ON CORN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Will you please inform me how a tariii or 10 cents per ousuel on corn benefits the farmers of this country. In other words, are there any comraising countries that could find a profitable market 12 our perts were the tariff removed † 1f, in your opinion, there are such, please give the average number of bushels of corn exported therefrom per year.

Charles City, Iven, July 10, 1893. READER.

[In the fiscal year 1881-2 there were imported 69,621 bushels of core, nearly all at Texas ports, and 67,890 bushels of it from Mexico. A little also came in across our Northern border. If it is possible to import corn paying a duty of 10 cents per bushed there is a strong probability, to say the least, that the imports would be larger if there were no duty. With land that is fertile, and yet exceedingly chesp. lying along our Southern border, coolie labor might be largely employed in raising corn for sale in the Southern States if there were no daty. The object of the duty is to secure the home market, as far at possible, to the producers of our own country, and it is impossible to say how large a quantity of grain might be brought into Southern ports or across the Rio tirande if the duty were removed. Nearly a million bushels of wheat came in the same year across the Northern border, paying nearly \$200,000 to the Treasury-Ed.I